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HOUSTON, SUNDAY, FEB. 12, 1899.

TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

SOUTH TEXAS TRUCK GROWERS.

The truck farmers of South Texas have a promising future before them if they will only continue to organize, and press the objects which are set forth in the ers' association and published in The Post | security. of yesterday.

No section of the country presents such and vegetables for the early markets as the coast country of Texas. This statement has not only been repeatedly made, but the fact repeatedly demonstrated. We ply in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, the sas City and St. Louis. The localities raise for shipment out of the State and the truck growers become independent. if not rich, within a few years,

miners need to be studied: regular connect ons with reputable buvers and commission houses formed; methods of packing learned and favorable rates and proper facilities for shipment obtained. to be difficult for individuals alone to meet the requirements of the situation, or secure the terms, or facilities, or utilize the advantages, as an organization can. Like every other business or industry, truck farming will grow and prosper best through organization.

A glance at the objects of the South Texas association, shows at once not only what needs to be done to secure success, blooded "commercialism" and betrays but impresses one with the conviction that if the objects are accomplished suc- lives in other communities. New Oriesna cess will be absolutely certain and pronounced. In the first place, the idea is her to act honestly with the Mississippi to impress the need of crop diversification; secondly, to secure remunerative results to those engaged in melon, vegetable and fruit raising; then to discourage induscriminate consignments to houses without knowing them; to bring buyers to this section and to obtain satisfactory rates and conditions from ratiroad companies.

It is gratifying to note this extended and earnest movement in the direction of organization and no truck farmer can afford to remain out of an arsociation. This section has a great future in this line of effort, worth hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to us, and The Post will rejoice to see every opportunity utilized in the premises.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING!

The American people, as no other people on earth, have a way of rushing ahead reckiessly for the accomplishment of any purpose they may have formed, without counting the consequences or asking where the money is to come from. The habit characterizes eight individuals out of every ten in managing their private affairs and it has lately got hold of the general government.

In the house at Washington, Friday, Mr. Dockery of Missouri presented a gloomy outlook for our National finances and one that challenges the most serious consideration by all classes of citizens and members of all political parties. We are inevitably drifting under developing policies either into bankruptcy as a Nation, or courting a system of taxation that will load the people down with burdens that even our strong shoulders and great resources can not bear.

It is a mistake to imagine that America is rich enough to sustain any kind or volume of tax exactions—the wealthiest nations on the globe find a limit to their possible burdens.

Mr. Dockery shows that the ordinary deficit of the current year must reach \$67 .-900,000. This does not include, however, a half dozen items, such as building new ships, paying Cuban soldiers, meeting the increased expenses under the naval peronnel bill, the appropriations for public uildings and the possible cost to the goverament under the ship subsidy plan. se matters involve millions more. At the least calculation the general treasury deficit at the close of the year must reach considerably over \$100,000,000! And this

If this were but a temporary condition d extraordinary expenditure, or if we had in the habit of paying our way before extra expenses arose, the future uraging feature about it all, however, is at the charges which are being put upon ntry, above its ability to pay, are

under war taxes!

anywhere from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000!

Members of congress confess that they do not know where to begin retrenchment! If a colonial policy must prevail, if a large standing army must be maintained and a great pavy built, the reduction of expenditures appears to be impossible. Patriots can only stand by and see the Nation rushed into bankruptcy or groaning under an immense National debt-for the end will be one or the other. The simple truth is that no great nation was ever more apidly drifting upon the breakers!

These facts and figures and considerations are respectfully referred to those reckless but optimistic expansionists who are not only pushing the Nation to the brink of ruin, but are referring to the conservative elements of the country as "Little Americans!" And they are seriously referred to the great masses of the people who must bear the big burdens and suffer in consequence!

A TILT BETWEEN HEALTH BOARDS.

The State board of health of Mississippi proposes to take time by the forelock this year in the effort to keep yellow fever out of the State, and, as a preliminary step, has begun already a spirited correspondence on the subject with the health authorities of New Orleans. The Mississipplans have reached the point where they threaten the Crescent City unless the latter gives some specific pledges.

It is charged by the Mississippi board that New Orleans is a standing menace to the health of the Mississippi valley on account of the lax management of health interests and epidemic diseases in the Louisiana metropolis: that not only the health of the city, but of all other localities, is subordinated to the commercial interests of New Orleans; that the health authorities and physicians of the city neglect, or deliberately refuse, to report the presence of fever in the city until it can no longer be concealed, and that every ofcard addressed to the unorganized truck fort is made to deceive outside communi- are would in all probability have averted the growers by the South Texas Truck Grow- ties and lull them into a false sense of

The Mississippians also insist that the New Orleans health board last year vioadmirable advantages for growing melous lated the agreement made at the Atlanta conference, under which suspicious cases were to be at once reported to the general public, in order that all parts of the South might have fair warning of the approach have almost an exclusive territory to sup- of the fever. Then the Mississippi board gives notice that a rigid quarantine will Dakotas and Iowa, not to mention Kan- be put in effect against New Orleans in May, unless a representative of the board named could easily consume all we could be permitted to make a house to house canvass in the Louisiana city, see all suspicious cases reported to the board of health and visit all the New Orleans hospitals at such time as the representative may elect.

> Up to a day or so ago the New Orleans board had not replied to these communications. It is morally certain, however that some very satisfactory assurances must be given the Mississippians or New Orleans will defeat the very object of its policy of concealment and misrepresentation. Its trade in Mississippi will be shut off quickly and shut off effectually from May until October, at least.

> This is the heroic way to deal with a community that manifests such coldsuch indifference about the health and valley and gulf coast country in this matter of disclosing the presence of yellow fever. The cheapest plan for her to pursue would be to thoroughly cleanse herself and stamp out the fever once for all and keep it out. Failing in this, she will continue to remain a habitat of the disease, and other communities will continue to impose quarantines against her upon the faintest rumor of contagion within her borders.

Let us hope the Mississippians will be able to discipline the old town and bring that the farmers of Texas have ever enjoyed. her health officials to a sense of their responsibility to the whole country as well as to their own people.

MONOPOLY AND FOREIGN TRADE

It appears from late consular reports hat the phenomenal development of the foreign trade of Germany during the past few years has been brought about by the same methods that are being adopted here protection at home and syndicate manigement of all great lines of manufacture and consequently the control of produc-

We are told that the syndicate or trust is even more powerful in Germany than in the United States. Consul General Mason says that as an incident and condition of Germany's perfect organization and rapid industrial growth its leading productive interests "have been syndicated to an extent probably unknown in any other country." Mr. Mason proceeds:

country." Mr. Mason proceeds:

All great industries—the mining of coal, the manufacture of coke, pig-iron, steel billets machinery, seed clis, potash salta and many other products—have been for years governed by ahly organized and managed syndicates, which control production, its prices both for the home and export trades, declare dividends and apportion contracts. The remarkable efficiency of these syndicates in promoting exports of manufactured products has been largely due to the power which they exercise in maintaining the home price of any given class of merchandise at such profusol figures so as to enable the same manufacturer to self for export at whatever discount may be necessary to secure the contract. In this way, as English exporters bitterly complain. German manufacturers, secure in their organization and their protected home market, have been able to sell structural from and steel and reliway supplies in London and Liverpool, and to flood the British colonies with German-made goods at prices with which their British rivals, already in possession of the colonial markets, have found it difficult to compete.

difficult to compete. The striking similarity between the conditions here described and those existing in the United States will be at once recognized. All the great industries in this country are likewise syndicated or being syndicated. They control production and fix prices both for the home and export trade. They are able under the protective system "to maintain the home price of any given class of merchandise at such profitable figures as to enable the manu-

face year after year by a deficit ranging steel ralls to an English colony at a lower figure than English firms could accept, and at several dollars less per ton than the same article is sold to our own people. The tariff enabled the manufacturer "to sell for export at whatever discount was necessary to secure the contract" and recover from the home market any loss he might suffer!

We have heard much of our phenomenal exports recently and our rapidly growing foreign trade. We can begin to see the secret of it-the American people, just as the German people in their case, are paying for it. We are making up losses under our protective system to manufacturers who work off their surplus stocks upon foreigners at any cost!

We are told, however, that grumbling has commenced and discontent is becoming widespread in Germany under a policy that "taxes the home consumer in order to send cheap goods to the foreign market." We still live in hope that the Amer-Ican people will likewise become discontented under such a system until an effective revolt will result. In the meautime, however, the facts and figures show that in New Jersoy last year the aggregate capitalization of but thirty-two out of a multitude of trusts incorporated, amounted to over \$1,200,000,000-with the high tariff still in full swing!

The jingoes who are trying to shoulder the responsibility for the outbreak at Manila, and the resultant loss of American soldiers, upon the senators who opposed the ratification of the peace treaty certainly credit the people of Why should the Philipinos have been induced to attack our troops by the attitude of those who contended against the policy of holding them as subjects, or insisted that before the ratification of the treaty there should be a lefinite declaration of policy with reference to the policy of the archipelago? If censure beongs anywhere for the blood of American soldiers shed recently at Manila, it is upon the administration and its supporters in the senate. A plain and candid statement of the policy of the government made several months now involved.

General Otis and the soldiers under his command have taken up the white man's burden in dead earnest.

The latest reports from the senatorial conest in Pennsylvania foreshadow the adoption of a course by some of the democratic members that will bring reproach upon all who follow it. It is said that a number of democrais threaten to vote for Senator Quay unour the deadlock is otherwise broken within few days. It would be bad enough to vote for a republican candidate under any circumstances, though there might be conditions the would justify such a course. But there could be no extenuating circumstances that would ustify a democrat in voting for one who is charged in a court of justice with a serious crime, and against whom a strong prime facie case has already been made

We will never thoroughly appreciate the value of our new colonies until the pension claims are all in.

Speaker Reed usually expresses himself in he fawest possible words and directly to the point. Speaking of the new possessions, he remarked that \$20,000,000 makes \$2 a head for the Philipinos, and they are not worth it. Mr. Reed doubtless agrees with many others that they would be costly even as a gift.

Robert P. Porter is preparing for publication a report on Cuba. Let us hope that h will be more reliable than his census report.

Texas has been experiencing some real down east weather the past week or two, but there must be taught that it will really pay is always sunshine after the storm, and it will be but a few weeks until we euloy genuspring weather, while our Yankes friends will still be shoveling the snow from their aidewalks.

If Aguinaldo keeps up his present licks awhile longer, he will possess more knowledge of the geience of war than he would have ac-

The news which comes from every portion of the State that there will be a general diversification of crops, and less cotton planted, is truly gratifying and encourages the hope that this will be the most prosperous year

work, it is now in order to proceed, by a genuine board of inquiry, to ascertain the exent to which our soldiers were disted upon spollt and poison meats.

The New York legislature is considering a il to provide a censor for the stage. With a little further progress in the direction of prescribing morality and refinement by tegistative enactments, the churches and Sunday schools will have very little to do.

That Senator Clark of Montana was not en tirely bankrupted by his investments in members of the legislature is evidenced by the fact that he is going to build a million dollar

The New York legislature is wrestling with a bill to legalize the sale of horsefiesh. The mult can at least be claimed for horsefiesh that it is preferable to the meat the soldiers were fed upon during the late war.

General Eagan will draw from the Nationa easury more than \$6000 annually for the next six years while doing nothing. The beaviest punishment for his transgression is to be borne by the taxpayers.

TEXAS NEWSPAPERS

Mesers. Bryan & Wagener have leased the printing outfit formerly used by the Seguin Anchor and have commenced the publication of the Guadalupe Gazette at Seguin. The Gasette starts out well with four large pages of "home print" matter, and should make "hit" with the people of Guadalupe county.

Mr. James C. Wilson has discontinued the publication of the Jouesboro Chronicle and has turned the subscription list of that paper over to the Gatesville Messenger.

Volume 4, No. 1, of the Calhoun County News published at Port Lavaca by Mr. Las Lankford, was recently issued. The News News truthfully says that "it has done will because it deserved success, and we expect to continue giving the people of Calhoun county 'the best country paper in South Texas,' be-

Something new in the field of newspaper dom in this State is the Texas Round Up. published at San Antonio by J. Leroy Lanmater. As its name implies, the object of the Round Up is to be a compendium of the prins opinions of the State. These are arranged in a readable shape and the Round Up should be

represent the interests of that county. Mosers Herman & Hernby are the editors and proprietors of the Leader.

Mr. Howard F. Lewis has purchased the plant of the Commerce Phonograph and with this as a nucleus has established the Commerce News The News states that it will be democratic in politics and its mission "will be to labor for the upbuilding of Commerce and the adjacent country; to advocate good morals and a sound governmental policy: and to promote the mutual benefit of every dweller in this beautiful city and victaity."

The Karnes City Kicker has been kicking for the interests of Karnes City and Karnes county for three years and recently began 1:a fourth volume. The Kicker's work has no Antoinette, the queen of France. The Cardoubt been of value to its town and county. Mr. John T. Love is its editor and proprie

The Welcome Visitor is the name of a neat little publication recently started at Comanche, with the motto of "a clear coscience, a light heart, a happy home." Frank Chancellor is editor and Mrs. I. A. Chancellor is the associate editor of this paper which will no doubt be in reality to its patrons what its name implies

The coast country can boast of a number of most excellent newspapers. One of these is fostered by an interview with Mine, d'Olivia, the Corpus Christi Caller, which will compare favorably with any weekly paper in Texas. The Caller prints eight pages every week. all of which are set up in its own office. Such a paper as the Caller Publishing company are issuing would be a credit to a town twice the size of Corpus Christi.

Mr. W. O. Peery of Mexia, who has conducted the Fairfield Recorder since Santamber, 1895, recently transferred that property back to its former owner, Mr. L. D. Lillard. who, in turn, has resold it to Mr. L. C. Kirkan. Mr. Kirgan has been a resident of Fairfield for three years, during which time he has acceptably filled the position of foreman of the Recorder.

Messrs. Hartley & Simmons have succeeded Captain William Oglesby in the ownership and management of the McGregor Herald. They have secured the services of Rev. T. C. Sammons to editorially manage the paper.

Mr. R. S. Speer, who for two years has owned the Bowie Blade-Headlight, has leased that paper to Mr. J. E. Wallace, formerly of Brownwood. Mr. Wallace is a newspaper man of experience and Mr. Speer recommends him highly to the citizens of Bowle and Mon-

The Milford Courier recently issued the first number of its ninth year. The Courier juring the eight years it has lived has furnished its readers with a clean, newsy sheet. and has assisted materially in the upbuilding of Milford for all of which the public should be duly thankful. Mr. John M. Weekley is the editor and proprietor of the Courier.

The firm of Spears & Gilmore, proprietors and publishers of the Wills Point Chronicle, and the Wichita Weekly Times, Wichita Falls. has been dissolved by mutual consent. G. T Spears becoming sole proprietor of the Chronicle and C. E. Gilmore of the Times. Brotherly like, these gentlemen, in their addresses to the public, take occasion to pay to each other compliments, which are not undeserved.

The Free State Laterprise, published Canton by Mr. M. G. Sanders, has suspended publication for the present, but announces that it will again be in the ring when the campaign opens in 1900.

Mr. E. J. Chapman has disposed of his inerest in the People's Paper, published at Hempstead, to Mr. W. R. Beaumier. latter gentleman has already owned an interest in the paper and has had almost entire management of it, consequently he is well able to conduct its affairs as propri tor. Mr. Beaumfor has changed the name of his paper, and it will henceforth be known as the Herald.

The publication of a new paper at Claren don, the Agitator, has been commenced by Mr. J. R. Herson as elitor, with Mr. B. B. Blankenship as his assistant and Mr. A. M. Beville business manager. The Asitator w Il advocate the principles of church and home and desires to be made a medium of exchange of ideas between preachers and others who are laboring for moral development in Danley county.

Now weekly papers spring up regula ly every week and with as much regularity are added to the long list of newspaper failur a Papers may come and go, but there is one that has stood the test and has attained an age that but few Texas papers have reached The paper referred to is the Halle adila Her ald, which recently ent red upon its two trand most influential papers in the State. C. F. Lehmann is the proprietor and Mr. W. A. Mair is its able editor.

The Scimitar has made its reappearance Fort Worth, which is due to the demands for a medium to meet the requirements of the society element of the Panther City. Society, iterature, club work, music and theatricals will be the main topics to be discussed by the Scimitar. The Scimitar stands out well with Mrs. M. O. Denne as editor and Mr. I. Percy Mills as business manager.

SOME POSTSCRIPTS.

A Chicago justice has fined a man \$25 It is a felony to run a crap game in Tenlessee under a new law.

In Hollo there is not a hotel nor public onveyance. But travelers are few. Boston's most populous cemetery is Mount Auburn. Its record is 32,415 inter-

In Russia you must marry before 30 or not at all, and you may marry only

Half the ships of the world are Brit-ish. The best of them can be converted into ships of war in forty-eight hours. Between 7000 and 9000 pounds of plug tobacco are yearly furnished to the peni-tentiary inmates of Mississippi.

Miners in Alaska are advertising for wives. They do not, however, offer to pa Japan is going to bave a woman's uni-versity, the Nihou Yoshi Dalgaku, in place of the former Academy of Nobles at

Paris actresses wear paper lace, which by night looks as beautiful and delicate as the best of real lace, while it costs but

The Chicago board of education has da-cided that all teachers in the public schools of the city must hereafter live in There are ferty-eight different materials ased in constructing a plane, from no fewer than sixteen different countries, employing forty-five different hands.

facturer to sell for export at whatever discount may be necessary to secure the contract."

Only the other day The Post called attention to the fact that one of our big from mills had sold several thousand tons of The Leader is the early paper in Zavalla.

Illenston may gloat over be 2,000,000 bales of cotton received this season, but the business men of Claso are modestly pointing to a received successor to the section opened hast August, and it. 500 of the number were marketed in the city from the wagons. No town on the Texas and Paulic west of Weatherford can approach mills had sold several thousand tons of The Leader is the early paper in Zavalla.

county, but it seems fully able to properly HOUSTON POST LETTER BOX.

(This department is intended to answer questions that are of general interest. Its main object is to supply out-of-the-way facts and curious information. Questions of partonal interest only will not be answered. No numbers or personal addresses will be given all correspondence should be addressed to The Letter Box, are Houston Post. Owing to the arge number of questions received answers an not sliveys be given promptly.)

Please give the true history of the "da-mend neckince" affair between Archbishon Reban, Mine, Lamotte and others, during the reign of King Louis XVI,

The diamond necklace affair was a swindling transaction, practiced in 1786, by the Countess de Lamotte, with one or more con federates, upon Cardinal de Rohan and Marie dinal, a neterious profligate, was in love with the queen, and Mme, de Lamotte took advantage of the fact to persuade him to purchase a certain diamond necklace made by a Paris jeweler of the finest stones to be found in the capital. The necklace had been offered to the queen by the jeweler, but was refuesed on account of its price, \$5,000 rounds sterling, or \$425,000. The Counters de Lamotte was clever enough to make the Cardinal believe that the queen wanted the necklace and would accept it as a present from him. He fell into the trap, his delusion being who resembling the queen, personated her in a clandestine interview in the garden of the Tutteries. The counters secured an order from Roban on which she forged the queen's signature, obtained the necklaco and fiel with it to London, where it was broken up, and the gems were sold to dealers. The jewelers, after waiting a reasonable time, sent in their hill to the queen who disclaimed all knowledge of it. The whole affair became public, the countess was arrested, tried, convicted, branded on the shoulder and imprisoned for life. She escaped and found refuge in England, where she published her account of the transaction, which was believed in France at the time to be truthful, and had an influence in fanning to a flame the smold ring hatred against "the Austrian."

Please tell me the number of days occupied by fighting in the Spanish-American wer; also cest per day, and what it amounted to at the close of the war.

Active hestilities began on April 21, when Minister Woodford left Spain, to August 12. the signing of the peace pro'ocol. fighting was the bombardment of Matauxas. April 27. The cost to the United States during the 114 days of active hostilities. in cluding amount actually paid out and liabilities incurred, was \$150,000,000, of which \$98,000,000 had been actually paid when the truce was declared. Beginning with March the fall of the Stuarts. 1, when the first increases in the expenditures in anticipation of war became apparent in the daily expenditures of the treasury, the actual disbursements of this account have been approximately as follows: March-Army, \$600,000; navy, \$2,400,000; total \$2,000,000. April -Army, \$1,300,000; navy, \$0,500,000; total, \$11,000,000. May-Army, \$12,000,000; navy, \$7,-000,000: total, \$10,000,000, June-Army, \$16,-500,000; navy, \$6,500,000; total, \$23,000,000. July -Army, \$29,500,000; navy, \$5,500,000; total. 235,000,000, To August 13-Army, \$5,300,000; navy, \$1,700,000; total, \$7,000,000. Total charged to war department, \$65,500,000. Total charged to pavy department, \$32,700,000. Grand total \$98,600,000. The appropriations made by con gress on account of the war aggregated about \$360,000,000, and cover the time to January 1.

Can you name some of the richest negroes n the United Status? C.D.O. The following list is the only one that could be obtained, and it may contain some

emes N. Gloucester. Brooklyn. \$200,000 Herhert, Trenton, N. J. 100,500 Watson, Camdea, N. J. 75,000 h Thomas, Baltimore. \$5,000 a Foster, Augusta, Ga ry Todd, Darien, Ga ande Eubanias, Rome, Ga neces & Lemery, Nashville, Tehn... R. Church, Membhis, Tenn... uniel Seels, Cleveland, Ohio... y James Hamsey, Hancock county, Ohio E I Sanderlin Danver Coto Henry diren, Denver Colo Wary Fleasants, San Francisco

It is said that only one negro has ever been known to be worth a million. That one was Francis Lacroly of New Orleans. He was of French extraction, and at one time was worth \$1,100,000. He lived a fast life and died poor. about twenty years ago. Please give me the exact pronunciation of Cerano de Bergerac, the leading character in Restand's famous play.

It is pronounced Seer-rah-no der Bair-zhair-

ra'is. The first syllable of the Christian name is the same as seer, a prophet. The de is sounded as is the last syllable in under, minus the r. In the aurname the g in the second syllable has a soft sound which can be expressed in English only by zh. In the last syllable the hard e is given clearly. A word as to accent. Many persons who have seen Mi. Richard Mansfield in "Cyrano de Berserac" claim that he pronounces the first best promote the interests of the United States." On the chier hand, it is declared to be the internation of the United States "to establish on the islands a government suited to the present wants and conditions of the people of the Islands, to prepare them for such disposition of the islands as will best promote the interests of the United ra'ik. The first syllable of the Christian came name Secr-a-no, with the accent on the first syllable. On the other hand, some who have en the French actor, M. Coquelin, in the same role, maintain that he says Se-rah-no, with the accent on the second syllable. Our culnion is that Mr. Mansfield does not intend to lay all the stress on the first syllable, any more than M. Coquelin means to accent the second. The fact is, all the syllables are acented alike, and the reason the Frenchman seems to say Se-rah-no is that a is the most sonorcus of the vowels. So in the surname, the last syllable, rac, seems to have most of the accent, though each syllable should be pronounced distinctly, and all equably.

Who is the author of the quotation. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin?"

M.A.C.

It is from the famous old play, "Troclus and Cressida," and is generally misunder stood. When Ulysses, arguing with Achilles says: "One touch of nature makes the whole world hip," he does not mean that all mankind are drawn together or unimated to noble thoughts by the exhibition of some fine action, but that everybody is alike in following the latest new fashion or thing. That all with one consent praise new born

ough they are made and molded of things d give to dust that is a little gilt tro laud than things o'er dusted.

I have been a resident of the State of Texas for only three weeks, and a resident of this town for only the days. Now, can you tell me whether or not I am required by law to pay a read tax, and what the limitations are?

J.H.G.

Article 4731 of the Revised Civil Statutes says: "No person shall be compelled to work on a road who has not been residing in the enunty in which he is summoned to work for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding such summons,"

Can you tell me the particulars of the striking of Queen Victoria with a silek by Lieutenant Pate in 1859.

The incident occurred in the summer of 1850, as the queen was leaving Cambridge house, where she had called to inquire after the Duke of Cambridge, was was ill. Pate derited forward and struck a blow with a care

at her majesty's face. The force of the blow SILVER IN THE NEW was inflicted on the queen's forehead, Licutenant Pate was a man of good family and position, a conspicuous frequenter of the parks, No motive was ever assigned for the deed. At the trial a plea of insanity was entered, but the jury refused to recognize it, and the prisoner was sentenced to seven years' trans-

Many years ago I saw a painting by Washington called the "Burial of Latane." Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, in one of hir Sou hern war poems, spells the name "Latanae." Can the new grout tell me who Latane was, when, where and by whom buried, etc.? A.O.F.

Lieutenant Latane, of J. E. B. Stuart's question. corps, fell in one of the battles around Richmond and the story is that, being the past few months, busel, at the elections of New Months, at the elections of New Months, at the elections of New Months, at the election of New Mont Christian burial by the Federals, into which hands his body had fallen, Miss Threekmorton. the elections of November bent an anti-silver senate until the by her own slaves and read the Episcopal most favorable calculation, so represents her as standing by the open grave with a few friends and faithful slaves near.

Is W. K. Vanderbilt new or has he ev been a subject of Great Britain? W. K. Vanderbilt has never been a subject of Great Britain. You have probably confounded him with John J. Astor, who took out naturalization papers in England.

To settle a dispute, please tell me when and where was the battleship Texas christened. How many times has the Texas been to Gal-vector?. "Carlota." In Norfolk, Va., 1895.

On page 134 "Elements of Morals" (Janet) reference is made to the lion of Androckes and to the lion of Florence. What is the explanation of the expression "lion of Florence?"

You probably have confused Florence with Venice. The "lions of St. Marks" could refer to the two lions that stand in the plaza in front of St. Mark's cathedral, in Venice, and are sometimes spoken of as the lions of Venice.

Flunse let us know what is the total population of the State of Louisiana—that is, how many whites and how many colored?

B.A.B.

The estimated population of Louisiana at this date is 1,250,000. In 1890 the population was 1,118,557; white 558,395, colored 560,192.

Has Hettie Green any other child than E. H. R. Green, and what is her supposed wealth in round millions? B.S.E. Mrs. Hetty Green has one son and one daughter and her wealth is roughly estimated at \$50,000,000.

Who were Marshal MacMahon's ancestors Marshal MacMahon was the descendant of at, old Irish family which fied to France upon

THE TREADY RATIFIED.

The initial mistake was in framing the treaty . as to provide for expansion, it that should be deemed desirable. It would have been better to have had the terms of the treaty express as to Puerto Rico and the Philippines the same purpose as that which was declared respecting Cuba But the treaty having been made the United States troops at Manila confronted by insurgents, there was noth ing to do but accept it and legislate for the Philippines after we had acquired title to the archipelago.—Philadelphia Ledger.

But the treaty is now really of little nsequence. The news from Manila comms what we said the other day as its having given us nothing except a right to conquer, if we could, in return for \$20,000,000, or, in other words, what the awvers call a chose in action. If Spain could have delivered the goods, they might have possibly been worth the money but \$20,000,000 for the right to try to do what Spain has been vainly trying to do for many years, makes it seem as if we had bought a "pig in a poke."—New York Evening Post.

It is well that the treaty has been rati-fied, for we can hold up our heads with honor among the nations of the world now, and we shall have an absolute right to deal with the Philipines after this, a right that was lacking until the "aid and comfort" extended by nearly one-third the senators to Aguinaldo inspired that ambitious leader of a few thousand mis-guided men to attack our troops. There is a clause in the constitution which de-250,000 fines treason. The definition includes, 250,000 besides levying war against the United States, "adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort the application of this definition to this who, by their attacks upon the administra tion and their speeches, have been giving "ald and comfort" to Aguinaldo.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

If the senate now adopts the resolution offered by Mr. McEnery of Louisiana, one of the senators who voted for the treaty, the anti-expansionists will gain omething more than a moral victo Mr. McEnery's resolution provides that by the ratification of the treaty "it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippines into citizenship of the best promote the interests of the United States and the inhabitants of the islands.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

The king of the Belgians is anxious to visit the Congo State, and will probably do so in April.

Gilbert Parker, the novelist, gives to his early years of newspaper work the credit for the best part of his education for literary work.

The late James R. Scott was Iowa's oldest newspaper man and never missed a day at his desk in the Dubuque Herald office for forty-one years. President Harper of the University of Chicago believes that no college having an endowment of less than \$190,000 should

an endowment of less than \$1 be allowed to confer degrees. General Draper, American ambassador to Italy, has purchased a handsome room in the Berghesi palace, Rome. The pur-chase includes some splendid old tapestries.

Bishop Whipple of Minnesota will represent the American Episcopal church at the centennial anniversary of the English Church Missionary society next April. Queen Victoria is conservative in the matter of carriages. Her favorite vehi-cle is of shape in vogue twenty years ago, and one is made to do duty for sev-eral occasions.

Dr. James R. Cooke, the famous Bos ton physician and authority on hypnotism, has been blind since childhood, yet is an expert surgeon and has written a number of medical and scientific

Rev. Dr. William Butler of Newton Centre, Mass., now \$1 years old, is one of the most famous Methodist mission-aries living, baving labored heroically for many years in India and Mexico.

many years in India and Mexico.

Henry L. Higginson, the great Boston banker, who presented Soldiers' Field to Harvard university, is a talented musician and one of the founders and patrons of the Boston Symphony orchestra.

Governor Roosevelt will be the guest of honor at the Appomatiox Day dinner of Hamilton club of Chicago on April S. General Joseph Wheeler, General Lew Wallace and Secutor Lodge have also been invited.

Washington, February the Atlanta Constitu teresting facts that have eral attention are embo which Chairman Jones of Co. national committee has just publication. This letter is to discussion of the probable the new senate, and of the to follow it, with reference to

Taking as his text the oft-n ment that the elections of se proceeds to argue that this is an founded and he sustains ha

with some interesting agure. He bases what he has to my vote recorded on the Teller s January 28, 1898. This, he fair test of the faith of members fair test of the faith of me present senate upon the silver for it came, as will be recalled long and hard fight made by the tration republicans and role These resolutions declare:

These resolutions declare:

That all the bonds of the States issued, or authorized and the said acts of the said acts of the said and interest, at the opinion of the United silver dollars of the column of the United States containing all it each of standard silver; as a legal tender in payment bonds, principal and interest in violation of the public him in derogation of the rights of the acceptance.

Upon the adoption of these he by the senate, there was, as Sender points out, a majority of fitten, as an analysis of this vote upon senator bases his claim that I'm metallists succeed in electing the dent in 1900 they will also secure working majority in the senste. Senator Jones points out the

man has since been elected to the from Oregon to fill a vacancy, which duces the silver majority to forties.
"Of those who voted for the Tellar lutions," he goes on to say, "some probably be succeeded on the their next by senators opposed to the per colnage of siver," and he name to Nebraska, Mitchell of Wisconsk Be of New York, Roach of Nera Da Smith of New Jersey, Turple of his

and White of California as the sem. This, he points out, would leave us sides equal in the new senate, who dividing vote in any similar to hands of the vice president. And claims of the gold men that the len-senate safe for a long time to come not, in the face of this analysis, pa Passing to the probabilities and bilities of the elections of 1900 &

Jones says: This year an unusual proporties bimetallists, who come from de States, have had their terms to see in 1900, however, all this will be ed up by a larger proporties of

States. What is likely to be the o seen. The terms of thirty seasons pire at that time. Of these this eleven who are now friendly to the may safely be counted as also certain to be succeeded by ally men. These senators come from following States: Alabams, Al Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Min North Carolina, South Carolia North Carolina, South Carolin, nosare, Texas and Virgina. The lowing States may be expected to gold men to succeed gold men at time: Maine, Massachmetts

New Hampshire is now ! by a silver man, whose term pire in 1901. Much will depea State upon the personal p plant the present senator, Mr. Charlet, if he should be succeeded by a man. Louisiana and Kenuch, represented by gold mea, are or to send two bime allists in the s leaving the advantage so far site

leaving the advantage so far was silver men.

In two States—South Dakes Delaware—where we now have senators, there will be contented the most that can be claims gold men is that we are not certain to hold these States, following States, now regged men, can certainly ast no sure to return a solid sition, namely; lown, Kangan, Minnesota, Nebrasia, sey, Oregon, West Virgins ing. From all this it is put to assert, without tear of thon, that if the bimetallies in electing the president in will unquestionably have a fing majority in the Unites ate.

Senator Jones' letter has liscussion because it has a of the friends of silver to have to again secure control—chances which they had cause they were inclind granted the republican

control.

Of course the prospect is roseate, but the chances fa of the senate after the t are certainly as good, unless make political mistakes, is in gold control. The next tion will be of great in litical history of the thing of a political nature L pen this year and next t election. The indications another grand battle on E the last, for it is as co can be that the democrat candidate will be the efforts that the Eastern mocracy may make to the issues of the Ch becloud those issues by

Big Fruit Crop P. McKinney, Texas, F ts no appreciable me er here yet. The enow. Intense suff dition. The prese severeat witnessed be been colder recently. It is thought whest predict a large fruit